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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

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50X1-HUM

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COUNTRY Yugoslavia

SUBJECT Economic - Consumers' goods, food, cooperatives,
rationing

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INFORMATION ON THE FOOD SITUATION IN YUGOSLAVIA

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The "Mardesic" Sardine Factory is located 1,500 meters south of Zadar, about 100 meters west of the highway to Bibinje. About 300 workers, most of whom are women, are employed at the factory, which is equipped with old machinery of unidentified type. Most of its production is exported to Great Britain in exchange for unidentified commodities.

The factory has a Fiat truck, an unidentified truck, and a car for the director's use.

The factory is guarded by two guards at night, who are armed with Italian rifles. One of the guards is a disabled veteran formerly of the RSI.

The factory is composed of the following buildings, as shown on the appended map:

No 1 is a structure with a ground floor and basement 25 x 10 x 15 meters in dimension. It is roofed with corrugated asbestos-cement. The structure is used for offices.

No 2 is a masonry structure in the form of an E, the base of which is 150 x 15 meters in size; the other sides 100 x 15, 100 x 15, and 40 x 15 meters in size. The structure which forms the base of the E is roofed with slabs of corrugated asbestos-cement, while the other three structures are roofed with saw-tooth roofs with skylights. The structure which forms the base of the E contains the sardine drying room, the workshop, and the storehouse. One 100 x 15-meter structure is the warehouse for bottled sardines, the other contains the machinery for the manufacture of boxes, and the 40 x 15-structure contains the kettles and the olive oil warehouse.

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No 3 is a masonry fuel depot, 7 x 4 x 3 meters in dimension, with a gabled tile roof.

No 4 is an electric transformer station, 2 x 2 x 7 meters in dimension, which receives electric power from the Sibenik Electric Power Plant.

No 5 is a masonry smokestack 46 meters high located in the structures designated under No 2.

No 6 is a wall on the left of the factory. This wall is 1.5 meters high, 40 centimeters wide, and 240 meters long. Broken glass is scattered along its top.

The Fish Carton and Net Factory (Tronika Ribarskog Korica i Konca) is located in Zadar about 250 meters from the Ceraria Casali crossroads on the left of the highway to Ceraria. About 400 people, mostly women, are employed here. The factory operates in three shifts: from 0600 to 1400 hours, 1400 to 2200 hours, and from 2200 to 0600 hours. It produces nets, net thread, and rope of various sizes.

The factory has a carpentry unit, a repair shop, and a machine unit consisting of old type machines, eight of which work on nets and three on thread. There is one Fiat truck for the transport of nets.

Two guards, armed with Italian carbines, are on duty at night. The factory is enclosed on all four sides by a wall about 2 kilometers in circumference and 2 meters high. Ground glass is scattered along the top of the wall; also, barbed wire is strung on iron stakes 30 centimeters high on top of the wall. The wall is illuminated at night.

A tobacco factory is located on ulica Josip Gerdia in Zadar. About 300-400 people, mostly women, are employed here. The factory operates in two shifts: from 1600 to 1400 hours and from 1400 to 2200 hours. It produces Neretva, Kosara, Sutjeska, Drva, and Dumitor cigarettes. Tobacco is procured from Herzegovina and Macedonia. The factory has a Dodge truck. Two guards, armed with Italian rifles, are on duty at night.

The Fish Oil and Soap Factory (Tronika Ribnik Ulja i Sapuna) is located on the periphery of Zadar on the highway from Barcagno to Puntamica, and borders on the fuel depot. About 50 men and women are employed here. The factory produces fish oil and soap. Two guards, armed with Italian rifles, are on duty at night.

The "Maraska" Liqueur Factory (Tronika Maraska) is located in Barcagno. Stanko Marinko, who is about 42 years old, is the director. The factory employs 200-250 men and women and produces Maraschino, Krasakovac, Menta, Fellinkovac, Anisette, and Marinkovic liqueurs. The factory has a Dodge truck. Three guards, armed with Italian rifles, are on duty at night.

The Ice Factory (Tronika Led) is located in Valdeghisi rajon, ulica Molotova, in Zadar. Krsto "Koki" Gerdia is the director. About 30 people are employed here. The factory produces ice for the sardine factory, for fishermen, for various military messes, and for the population of Zadar. The factory has a motor van of unidentified type. A guard armed with an Italian rifle is on duty at night.

The Municipal Slaughterhouse is located about 140 meters from the Ceraria-Casali crossroads on the highway to Ceraria. Juro Gracin is the director. Nine workers are employed here; Benito, the brother of the source was among those employed. The slaughterhouse supplies meat (beef, lamb, veal, and pork) to the

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troops stationed in Zadar, the state restaurants, and a small amount to butchers for sale to the civilian population. Most of the livestock is procured from Sibenik, but some is procured from farms near Zadar.

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The Municipal Slaughterhouse in Zadar is located near the former Cadorna barracks. The directorate and labor units are located in a large concrete enclosure about 3 meters high, 100 meters long, and 60 meters wide. The directorate is located in a two-story building. The director is Georgio Gracini; the assistant director is Giovanni Jaksic. The head of the butchering unit is Nicola Gracin. There are eight employees.

The casings unit has three women who prepare casings by washing and drying livestock intestines. Washed and dried casings are salted and shipped mostly to Zagreb. Tripe is consigned to city shops.

Butchering is done daily, six to ten beefs and 30-50 sheep being butchered daily. Occasionally, calves, goats, and kids are butchered. Livestock comes from various parts of Yugoslavia, but mostly from Sibenik, Kozina, Diklo, and Bocanjac.

Meat is destined for troops quartered in the area and is distributed to them every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday in units of 400-500 kilograms per distribution. An officer supervises distribution among the armed forces units at the garrison, but the source does not know the precise quantities distributed to individual units, except for the officers' mess and their families, which receive 200-300 kilograms of meat three or four times a week. The source does not know the quantities distributed to city butcher shops. Meat is obtained with ration cards.

First grade beefs bring 14 - 16 dinars per kilogram (on the hoof), and third grade beefs bring 8 - 9 dinars per kilogram (on the hoof). As a butcher, the source received 180 dinars net per day. Forty dinars monthly was kept back for the labor union.

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The Smoked Meat and Sausage Plant (Suhomesnata Industrija Salame) in Sid was, before the war, the property of two Italians, Fel Moro and Sebastiani. The plant occupies a two story masonry structure, situated in an area of about 300 square meters in front of the railroad station. The structure is divided into a slaughtering section and sections for processing meat. The stables, located in a large courtyard, can hold a reserve of 10,000 - 12,000 swine and 200-300 head of cattle. Slaughtering is done by a modern method, four head of cattle being slaughtered at a time. Swine destined for export are cut in half and the hair removed. Those destined for internal consumption or for workers are made into sausage. This plant slaughters the most livestock in Yugoslavia. From March to October, 500-600 sows are slaughtered daily; 150-200 are slaughtered in other months. Thirty to 40 cattle are slaughtered a day.

Of the sows slaughtered, 180 are made into sausage and smoked for workers; the others are exported to Western Germany and Austria. The ears, feet, and viscera are destined for internal consumption. About half the beef is exported to Milan, while the other half is destined for internal consumption.

From March to October, the factory provides its 350-400 workers with 35-40 quarts of sausage meat and 30 quarts of smoked meat daily. Therefore, workers regard this factory as excelling others in Yugoslavia.

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The "Gavrilovic" Factory (Tovarna "Gavrilovic") in Petrinja butchers 150 swine and 30-50 cattle daily. It produces 12,000 (300-gram, 500-gram, and 1,000-gram) cans of boiled steer and of beef goulash.

The Smoked Meat Factory [Sahomesnata Industrija] in Sremska Mitrovica processes 50-60 swine daily into smoked meat.

The "29 November" [Salami] Factory in Subotica is second only to the factory in Sid in regard to production and slaughtering.

The Salami and Smoked Meat Plant (Sahomesnata Industrija Salame) in Zemun processes a much smaller amount of meat than the above-named factories. It is located south of the Belgrade-Zagreb highway about 3 kilometers from Zemun.

The food situation in Rijeka shows a lack of vital foods. A month's supply of rations is scarcely sufficient for 10 to 12 days. The black market is in high repute in spite of its inaccessible prices. Pork is 550 - 600 dinars per kilogram, fat, 500 dinars, oil, 500 - 600 dinars; sugar, 400 dinars; coffee, 2,000 dinars, and flour, 160 dinars. Unrefined sugar has finally been distributed to the population.

The food situation in Zadar is serious. Vital foods are rationed and inadequate. Although there is much discontent among the people, they do not dare to show their dissatisfaction publicly for fear of the consequences.

On 1 May 1951, powdered milk was put on free sale in the market of the Central Milk Establishment of Rijeka.

Ration cards are valid for: 14 kilograms of flour (wheat or rye) per month for the head of the family and 5-6 kilograms per month for each member of the family; 14 kilograms of corn meal for a family of five; 1.2 kilograms of lard for the head of the family and 5-6 kilograms for a family of five to six; 200 grams of soap per month per laborer and 100 grams per month for each member of the family.

A factory for the spinning and weaving of jute for sacking is located in Mladenovac. The factory has 250 workers who work in three shifts. The factory consists of a two-story building, approximately 60 by 20 meters in size, which contains the spinning section, and a building of the same size, which contains the weaving unit and has 40 textile artisans.

The district Association of Farm Work Cooperatives has its headquarters in Sveti Petar u Goriziji. In 1948, this association had its headquarters in Ajdovscina. It was then named the "Naproza" Cooperative and was charged with procuring and distributing fruit to markets.

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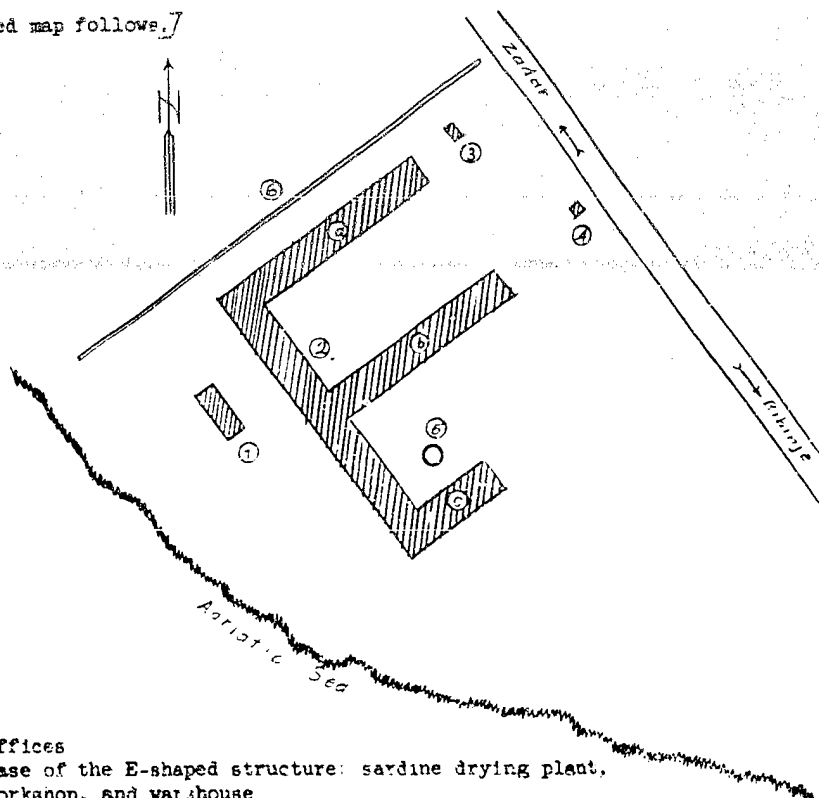
The association has a president, a vice-president named Kadric, a commercial officer named Maras, and various offices, including administrative and personnel offices. Offices and warehouses are located in the former olive refinery.

The functions of the association are to provide for reserves, supply farm work cooperatives, negotiate contracts with landowners, and stimulate vegetable production. The association has the right to negotiate with private farmers for the farmers to furnish 6,000 dinars worth of vegetables during the season, while the association is to furnish the farmers 100-108 kilograms of grain per year, $\frac{1}{2}$ liter of oil per month, and $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram of sugar per month.

Vegetables are bought by the association at a very low price. Eight dinars are paid for a kilogram of salad greens, which are sold in Rijeka or elsewhere for 80-100 dinars per kilogram.

The association employs 150 employees [clerks] and 30 workers.

[Appended map follows.]



Legend

1. Offices
2. Base of the E-shaped structure: sardine drying plant, workshop, and warehouse
 - a. Warehouse for bottled sardines
 - b. Shop for the manufacture of boxes
 - c. Kettles and olive oil warehouse
3. Fuel depot
4. Electric transformer station
5. Smokestack
6. Wall

This map is not drawn to scale.

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